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J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor

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Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1894.

According to the Saginaw News, E. G. Studley, a prominent manufacturer of Grand Rapids, says that American made bicycles are offered in London at retail at lower figures than he can buy of the manufacturers in this country at jobbers prices. This doesn't sound as if American genius or enterprise had much to fear from the pauper labor of Europe. The new era is on; Americans are set on capturing the markets of the world for their surplus product. The home market will not be their limitation.

False Pretenses.

The Republican leaders and organs, during the recent political canvass, says the Saginaw News, went to the country solely upon the proposition that the tariff passed by the Democratic congress, reducing the McKinley bounties and exactions was, taken in connection with the fear that such a reduction in the tariff would be made, the sole real cause of the hard times and business depression; and they asked a return to power that they might save the country before it was too late, by a return to the McKinley taxation upon industry, and by re-placing the sugar trust, and other trusts and combines, upon their feet again. Republicans, encouraged by the prospect of again being able to re-impose the McKinley taxation upon the country, flocked to the polls and voted to be re-McKinleyized; and Democrats, indignant because a handful of treacherous senators had denied them, and the country, the full measure of reform that had been promised, refrained from voting and allowed the election to go by default. This Republican success, as undeserved as it was unexpected, gave the average Republican intense satisfaction, since he saw in it an assurance that he was not to be degraded, as Harrison puts it, by being compelled to wear a "cheap coat."

But it is certain that Republicans who thought they were voting for a return to McKinleyism, will be as badly disappointed as were the Democrats, who were betrayed by the false traitors in the senate. The promise to restore McKinleyism and the trust and combines was a false pretense to catch votes. Taxation for the benefit of "protection" of a favored class will never again be favored by any considerable number. The discussion of the fallacy of protection, that followed Mr. Cleveland's anti-protection declaration in 1887 has placed that beyond question. By reason of the set-back tariff reform received in the senate at the hands of its false friends, the removal of McKinley "protection," that yet embarrasses and obstructs our progress, will not be as speedily obtained as was desired; but there will be no backward step. There will be no attempt by Republicans to again pile up taxation upon consumption for the "protection" of an already over-wealthy class. The benefits that will result from free wool and the reduction of the "protective" taxes will soon be so manifest as to create a strong demand for a further reduction of our Chinese tariff. Every change in the tariff that will hereafter be made in this country will be in the direction of free trade.

The false charge that the Democratic reduction of the McKinley taxes caused the hard times, having served its ante-election purpose by bringing the McKinley voters to the polls, it is abandoned; and the same Republican leaders and organs—a few of the lesser ones not yet having caught the tune—are uniting in a protest that they have no intention of restoring McKinleyism. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, one of the ablest organs of Republicanism, recently said this: "Whatever the outcome may be the Republicans will never frame another McKinley tariff." The McKinley law, which made advances in duties already adequate, was the greatest blunder ever committed by the Republican party. This blunder was opposed by many Republicans at the time and vigorously denounced by them afterwards (among them Blaine). The thing called McKinleyism is so dead that no Gabriel's trumpet will ever sound its resurrection.

Reed and Sherman are hedging on McKinleyism and directing Republican thought away from it. With the great Republican leaders and organs of Republicanism denouncing protection "as a blunder," almost a crime, it is safe to assume that the Globe-Democrat is right when it says, "The thing called McKinleyism is so dead that no Gabriel's trumpet will ever sound its resurrection."

Nevertheless the last election was carried on a false pretense.

The Message.

To the Congress of the United States. The assembly within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people, I have the honor to submit to you a message containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. The president here takes up a general review of the diplomatic relations of the government and acquaints congress with

the conditions for the various treaties. He says that on the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in furtherance of emigration was signed at Washington and on Aug. 13 it received the sanction of the senate.

THE JAPANESE AFFAIR.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with a western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for the administrative reforms in Korea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kind purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be closed, I am glad that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to head any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends to a large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reserving agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands and his advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead. An unfit agent will make the effort to advance the Indians on his reservation toward civilization.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed particularly applicable to Indian education.

PENSIONERS.

On the 30th of June, 1894, there were 909,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 5,539 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. The number of pensioners is estimated as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 738,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 315,102; widows and relatives of deceased sailors, 199,594. Of these pensioners 82,059 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows and relatives of these soldiers. The remaining number 827,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469,344 are on the rolls of the pension bureau. On June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894, is estimated at \$140,000,000. The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895 being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, the number of pensioners will be 80,913. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year ending June 30, 1894, are estimated at 57,051. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefoot and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leaves no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls has been effected. Continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendly feeling toward our worthy veterans, and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate difference in the commission of any sense which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent; and nothing is so encouraging to the official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time has come when the government should reform for them, important public duties should not be distracted by doing out minor offices, and they are growing to be unsatisfied with the present system of appointments as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards for party activity. Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within civil service rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer, charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment of a national board of health, with quarantine precautions or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers, the immediate direction by the national board or officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious diseases; and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities and measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

THE STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1889, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kern, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the state of Illinois, to inquire into the causes of the strike of the Pullman car company, and to report to me. The investigation has resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbances, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to the congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

THE TARIFF.

The tariff act passed at the last session

of congress needs important amendments. It is in no way effective and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of duty removed from refined sugar, and to strike out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff law, it still languishes to the extent of refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever is done, I am convinced, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the duty on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It is a matter of such importance that I cannot but repeat it. I am convinced that the duty on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It is a matter of such importance that I cannot but repeat it.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only will the cost of our daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers was fitly supplanted by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, and though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all content for the advantages of American transoceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as will stimulate our own industry, and that our products and manufactures should find a market in every part of the habitable globe is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now on blockade must be given to our citizens and passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands.

Shipbuilding, which has been protected by a tariff, is now being threatened by the prospect of profitable engagement for ships when built and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place as a sturdy and patriotic citizen in times of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American liberties in the day of conflict.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

During the last month the gold reserve in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period; but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued, drawing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, and maturing ten years after their issue, and being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on sale of the bonds, the premium received operated by the government to less than three per cent. Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance, than the relations existing between the currency and the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing the reserve and when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations were not a matter of cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold, are not cancelled, but are re-issued and bear a final cost by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the treasury's gold, and never near a final rest.

As if this was not bad enough, we have, by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, added the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our silver gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliative.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is by raising the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds for such a purpose, and there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I can therefore only hope that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be conducted on a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert any calamity. As our resources are so limited, and as the for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just mentioned, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and the freedom of circulation in financial centres when it is most needed in other parts of the country.

The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement to bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations.

The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such reasonable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the gov-

ernment, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 50 per cent of the notes they desire to issue; this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank relieves any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case of an increase in circulation desired blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeat the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of seventy-five per cent of the capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts five per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into the safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmenting and impairing of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro-rata assessments among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of failed banks in favor of the contributing banks.

As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders to the retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges, there will be imposed a tax of say one-half of one per cent per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued in the new nomination than \$10; that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office, or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown, to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury, that the controller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes, exceeding seventy-five per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership in the stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 50 per cent of their circulating notes; and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices. It is quite likely that the scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system. I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Just about a decade ago the Ottawa Indians in Emmet county numbered about 2,000; now they have dwindled down to about half that number, and the indications are that in a few more years there will be none left. The habits and the morals of both sexes are very bad.

Several months ago a man giving his name as Dr. Baltzman, of Philadelphia, located at Stevensville, Berrien county hamlet, and soon worked up a good practice. The residents of that little burg were highly flattered by having a city physician settle among them, and the alleged doctor had little trouble in becoming indebted to about every adult resident in the place. Having accomplished the latter feat, the smooth individual glided away to parts unknown, and now every stranger who tarries in the burg is decidedly an object of suspicion.

The statisticians of Allegan township, in Allegan county, have a puzzle on hand which they are industriously trying to solve. With a population of less than 4,000 there are 1,759 registered voters. This proportion of voters seemed ridiculous to the local politicians, and before the recent election the registration board prepared to cut down the list about one-half. The board carefully revised the register and couldn't find any names to strike off. Then the political committees took a whirl at it, but after the closest scrutiny the record was declared correct. Local issues brought out a full vote election day, and the township was thoroughly canvassed for stray voters, with the result that 832 votes were cast. No one in the voting precinct can call to mind a half-dozen of electors who failed to exercise their franchise, and the thing that is puzzling the brains of the local statisticians is where the other 927 voters were.

The Michigan Philatelist is the latest publication to make its appearance at Coldwater. S. L. Wing and W. C. Nailey are the publishers. The journal will be issued monthly.

The vault of H. G. Barber's bank at Vermontville was blown open by burglars Wednesday night, but the thieves did not get as far as the money drawers and left without getting anything for their pains.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. BAKER'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Half The BATTLE OF LIFE. Is in knowing what to do. We always have something more and better on hand in our efforts to serve our Patrons. You can tell by your instinct, when things are right in store-keeping as well as in house-keeping. Take a quiet half hour ramble through the building in which we unobtrusively keep store, study the character of the goods, and the way we handle large crowds, point out in a friendly fashion, the defects, that we may improve for mutual benefit. You have the right of way, for this store long ago became the "The Peoples Store."

This Week We Offer

Ladies' all-wool Scarlet Underwear, worth 75c, this week	50c
Ladies' Fast Black Hose, heavy fleeced, 25c quality,	20c
7c Unbleached Cotton,	4c
7c Calico	4c
10-4 Grey Blankets, 75c quality, sale price	48c
11-4 Fancy Blankets, \$1.25 quality, sale price	89c
Best Table Oil Cloth, sale price	15c

Giving Away Valuable Gifts. With purchases of \$5 or more; we give you a ticket with every purchase of 25 cents.

I. COHEN, 343, 347 & 349 Dock Street.

KING & VAUGHAN'S "Economy Drug Store," Opera House Block. There may be found a New and Select line of Pure Drugs and Medicines, also a fine line of Smokers Articles, and choice Cigars. A choice line of Seely's Perfumes. Come and see the latest out. Remember our stock is New and Fresh. We will at all times be pleased to see you and will take pains to show you our stock and give you our prices. This will not place you under any obligation to purchase, but we are confident that our complete stock and fair prices will appeal to you and that we will be favored with a share of your patronage; in any event we promise you careful attention and courteous treatment.

Yours Respectfully, KING & VAUGHAN.

RUBBERS! RUBBERS! THE OLD RELIABLE Boot and Shoe House —OF— KERR & JERMIN, Is always to front with the largest and best assorted stock of FIRST QUALITY Rubbers and warm Footwear to be found in the city, in all sizes, for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children. At reasonable prices for honest goods. It will pay you to see our lines before you purchase.

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Groceries & Provisions. Flour, Feed, Hay Grain, More Goods for Less Money than any other House in Michigan. MUELLERWEISS & CO., Comstock Block, Second St.